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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR DENOUNCES U.S. FORCES BUILDUP IN S. KOREA

SK210742 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to the announcement of the U.S. defense authorities on 17 June, the U.S. forces in South Korea as of the end of last March were 41,079 men. This strength of the U.S. forces in South Korea represents an increase of 2,079 men over the end of September last year. It shows that they are continuously building up the U.S. forces in South Korea in spite of the voices of the masses at home and abroad demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. This is also a vicious challenge to opinion at home and abroad, which desire peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, and it is an intolerable crime.

As you are aware, the U.S. forces are neither protectors, helpers, nor friends of South Korea, as claimed by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. forces in South Korea are aggressive forces that are forcibly occupying South Korea to sustain the U.S. colonial rule and to maintain military bases there. The U.S. forces in South Korea have done nothing but support the U.S. colonial, fascist rule with the force of arms, block the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, and aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula, frenziedly engaging themselves in a war and division maneuvers.

Wearing the mask of a so-called protector and helper, they have been habitually engaged in murder, rape, arson, plunder, and violence in this land. The 38-year history of the U.S. aggressive forces' occupation of South Korea clearly shows this.

The facts clearly prove that the U.S. forces in South Korea are a basic obstacle to the independent reunification of our country, an ever-present source of war, and the source of all the misfortunes and suffering of our masses. For this reason, the patriotic students and masses of all strata have vigorously waged the anti-U.S. struggle, setting the U.S. Cultural Center and the U.S. flag on fire, crying out that the United States should go home and the Yankee aggressors should return to their den.

The U.S. imperialists, however, instead of heeding this, are instigating the Chon Tu-hwan murder ring to arrest and imprison the patriotic students and masses from all walks of life at random, executing and massacring them. They are continuously increasing the U.S. forces in South Korea, running wild with a scheme of provoking a new aggressive war and, by bringing in neutron bombs, even maneuvering to provoke a nuclear war.

In spite of these facts, the U.S. imperialists, babbling about the non-existent southward invasion and the North's military buildup, which is their same old trick, are attempting to rationalize their preparations for an aggressive war and their criminal acts. On 14 June, Long, commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, raved that U.S. forces should continuously stay in South Korea, babbling about the nonexistent southward invasion and the North's military buildup. The next day, Sennewald, commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, made powder-reeking outbursts, babbling on a 3-day war strategy. This shows that the threat of southward invasion and the North's military buildup are fabricated by the U.S. imperialists in order to mislead opinion at home and abroad, and to rationalize their preparations for an aggressive war.

The U.S. imperialists, however, can never mislead the opinions at home and abroad or hide their crimes with any sophism. Our masses will never tolerate the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists, who are increasing the U.S. forces in South Korea, running amok preparing a new aggressive war and a nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists should, in accordance with the consistent demand of the masses at home and abroad, withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea, withdraw all lethal weapons brought into this land, including nuclear weapons, and should stop the reckless war maneuvers.

We believe that our masses should carry on the vigorous struggle to force the Yankee aggressors out of this land and the struggle for the independence and democratization of society and for national reunification.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR DENOUNCES U.S. 'GLOBAL SHIELD' EXERCISE

SK210842 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, the U.S. Air Force announced on 17 June that it will stage simulated nuclear war exercises on a worldwide scale from 23 June to 7 July.

For 4 years now, these exercises, codenamed "Global Shield," have been held every year by the Strategic Air Command of the U.S. Air Force simulating a worldwide nuclear war.

It has been learned that the total number of troops participating in these exercises is some 150,000 and that personnel for handling the land-based ICBM's will participate in addition to several hundred aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers.

A wing of KC-135 refueling aircraft, stationed in Okinawa, Japan, will participate in these exercises. It is noted that these aircraft will refuel B-52 strategic bombers in the air when the bombers stationed in Guam conduct their operation in the central Pacific.

This shows that the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the bellicose elements in the United States have reached a very dangerous stage on a worldwide scale. This is a heinous challenge to the masses at home and abroad who desire independence and peace, and who oppose nuclear war, and is a grave threat not only to the Korean peninsula but also to peace and security of the world.

As is known, the U.S. imperialists deployed a long time ago numerous nuclear weapons in western European countries including West Germany, in the Far East, including Korea, Japan, and Guam, and in many military bases in the Pacific area with a vicious plan to provoke a nuclear war at any place in the world. Thus, they have been running amok with war exercises.

It is a well-known fact that, having deployed some 20,000 nuclear warheads, about one-third of the U.S. nuclear strategy [as heard], outside the U.S.

continent—some 1,800 in the Asian region and some 2,500 in the Pacific region or on U.S. Pacific Fleet—they have been sticking to war exercises that simulate a nuclear war. Given the fact that some 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been concentrated in South Korea—an area in Asia which the U.S. imperialists use for storing nuclear weapons—it is clear even to a toddler that the Korean peninsula cannot be saved from the calamities of a nuclear war that the U.S. imperialists are trying to provoke.

Also, in fact, U.S. bellicose elements such as U.S. President Reagan, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer have openly prattled that the United States would use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, while staging particularly adventurous war exercise rackets that simulate a nuclear war on this land.

Not only have the U.S. imperialists drastically beefed up the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea but they are also scheming to deploy even neutron bombs there, called weapons of devils. This clearly shows that the danger of nuclear war is increasing more strongly on the Korean peninsula than anywhere else in the world. There is nothing but a violent challenge to the public masses at home and abroad who desire peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of Korea. It is intolerable.

If the U.S. imperialists provoke a nuclear war anywhere in the world, including the Korean peninsula, despite the unanimous protests and denunciation from the public masses at home and abroad, they will meet their shameful end, not to mention being branded vicious murderers by mankind.

As demanded unanimously by the public masses at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists, without any delay, should abandon their reckless nuclear war maneuvers that put mankind under a pall of nuclear calamities and remove all the nuclear weapons deployed in various countries of the world, including the Korean peninsula.

Our public masses will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' reckless maneuvers to prepare for a nuclear war. They should vigorously continue to struggle against it.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PUBLICATION REVIEWS KIM YONG-SAM HUNGER STRIKE

SK201345 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] (KNS--Tokyo)--Under the headline of "Public Voice Without Sound That Supported Kim Yong-sam During His 23-Day Hunger Strike--Report From Seoul," ASAHI Journal, a weekly magazine published in Japan, carried an article written by its Seoul correspondent on 24 June.

In the article, the magazine quoted Kim Yong-sam as saying "the single most important outcome of my hunger strike is the unity of the offstage democratic forces. I will continue the public movement for democratization, together with the Democratic People's Consultative Council."

The magazine continued: On the morning of 25 May, the authorities forcibly took him to the Seoul National University Hospital despite his resistance. This was because the authorities were afraid of the chaos that might occur if Kim Yong-sam died suddenly.

Kim Yong-sam, however, would not end his hunger strike. The majority of the South Korean people learned of Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike through rumors and foreign news reports, such as VOA.

On 31 May, Ham Sok-hon and others also staged hunger strikes. And on 3 June, Kim Chol, former president of the Socialist Party, began his own hunger strike.

All the members of the Democratic People's Consultative Council, 13 in number, an organization formed in sympathy with Kim Yong-sam in his hunger strike demanding democratization, were inactive from the beginning and were, in fact, under house arrest.

In the antigovernment demonstration staged on 3 June at Yonsei University, the demonstrators shouted a slogan calling for saving Kim Yong-sam's life.

On the same day, the Human Rights Committee of the National Council of Christians issued a statement in support of Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike, and a movement launched in support of Kim Yong-sam spread among the students and religious people.

Young reporters began criticizing the senior staff of newspaper companies, who were remaining silent, and readers' telephone calls began pouring in protesting the failure of newspaper companies to reporting on Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike.

On 7 June, the North Kyongsang Provincial Chapter of the Democratic Korea Party adopted a resolution in which the local chapter urged the party's headquarters to make efforts to achieve Kim Yong-sam's call for democratization.

Saying that the success in Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike has shown how strongly the South Korean people aspire for the recovery of democracy, the magazine continued: Kim Yong-sam, 55, had earlier told foreign reporters: "I am still young. Although I am restricted politically, I will be politically active in 10 years' time."

The magazine said: If Kim Yong-sam finds his hunger strike falls short of his purpose, he will start a new struggle.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN LAWMAKERS HIT PRESS POLICY

SK180947 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] In questioning at the 117th Special Assembly Session on 14 June, DKP Vice President Sin Sang-u criticized the violent remarks by Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop in the so-called report on state policy that illegal political activities would be restricted law.

He said: The way to overcome the present difficult situation is to realize democratization. Mr Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike was never a struggle to pursue his own interests. The government and our lawmakers, I keenly feel, are responsible for such a situation.

He said that the series of recent events have been an expression protest against the monotonous political reality, the arbitrariness of the ruling forces, and the gloomy prospects for democracy. He stressed that although there are differences in the way Mr Kim Yong-sam's demand for democratization is expressed, it is the same as that of the DKP.

He said critically that although the South Korean newspapers dated 6 June reported in a 4-column news article, about the lawyers' hunger strike in a certain country demanding a democratization, they did not report at all about the struggle which a former political party president of their country had waged demanding democratization. He said that there is not one who judges this as self-regulating self-control by the media.

Vice President Sin Sang-u called for the authorities concerned to be held responsible for such control of the press and to be punished. He demanded the reinstatement of journalists who have been illegally banished.

In connection with the students' antigovernment demonstrations, he demanded an end to the police being thrown onto the campuses, the guarantee of freedom of learning, the reinstatement of professors who have been dismissed in connection with student demonstrations, and the release and reinstatement of detained students.

In the meanwhile, KNP representative Yim Tok-kyu, in his questioning, said that the Mr Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike has not been reported at all but

[words indistinct] has been largely reported. He criticized the Chon Tu-hwan group's antinational press policy.

He demanded the abolition of the law on (?restricting) political activities and the basic press law.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY REVIEWS N. KOREAN ATTEMPTS OF INCURSIONS

SK210111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] The abortive attempt to penetrate the south by three armed North Koreans shortly after midnight Sunday showed strong indications, as government leaders warned recently, that Pyongyang might make commando incursions to create social instability and disrupt international meetings slated in Seoul.

"What if the armed North Korean infiltrators had reached the capital city of Seoul as in 1968," a senior Defense Ministry official said. "Such a tragic incident should be the last thing we can think of. The water-tight defensive posture of the armed forces would never permit such a penetration by the North Korean communists."

He referred to the massive infiltration of 31 armed North Korean agents on 21 January 1968, deep into Seoul with a scheme to attack Chongwadae. Twenty-nine of them were shot to death, one killed himself and the remaining one was arrested.

On 3 November of the same year, 120 armed commandos infiltrated into Samchok and Ulchin districts in Kangwon-do and committed various terrorist activities of destruction and murder.

Sunday's attempted infiltration by three armed agents was the 35th incident provoked by the North Korean communists since 24 August 1954, when two armed agents from the north penetrated Chonan, Chungchong-namdo. The two were killed.

Since the turn of the 1980's, there have been eight other infiltration incidents by northern armed commandos, including the two who attempted to infiltrate into the eastern coastal area north of Sokcho in May last year. One of them was killed, but the other escaped to the north.

Noted in the attempted infiltration on Sunday was that the North Koreans carried with them a pistol with a silencer, submachine guns and ROK military uniforms.

The silencer-equipped pistol would have been used for assassination of leading figures and the submachine guns for murdering and destructive purposes if the armed agent penetration had succeeded.

The three ROK military uniforms--one with a ROK Army captain's insignia and two others with sergeant's insignia--must have been imported from third countries by North Korea.

According to intelligence information provided by the Defense Ministry, North Korea has imported ROK military uniforms in large quantity.

Several hours before the infiltration incident took place, President Chon Tu-hwan visited the western forward area and urged soldiers there to fully prepare for any possible intrusion by North Korean armed agents. The chief executive was briefed by a military commander that about 1,500 North Korean army cadre members had recently inspected the DMZ, apparently to look over the geographical situation.

Defense Minister Yun Song-min also pointed out on Friday the strong indications that the north would trigger military provocations and make commando incursions in July or in August under the cover of summer green foliage.

Gen Robert W. Sennewald, commander-in-chief of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Commando (CFC), also recently warned that the north has the potential to resort to various provocations by dispatching armed agents into the south or to wage modern warfare.

Gen Sennewald based such a predication on the facts that the Pyongyang regime was greatly concerned about big international meetings in the south and that the northern leader Kim Il-song had troubles, economic and political, especially in connection with the construction of what Sennewald called the "communist dynasty."

CSO: 4100/170

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WORKSHOP SUPPORTS SOUTH'S PROPOSALS TO NORTH

SK181323 Seoul YONHAP in English 1242 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP)--South Korean proposals made during the past two years for the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue and the reunification of the Korean peninsula were "realistic, practical and forward-looking," an international workshop on Korean unification concluded Saturday. Despite North Korea's negative reaction, the workshop found it desirable to pursue those proposals continuously.

In the three-day workshop held here under the joint sponsorship of the National Unification Board and the Hudson Institute of the United States, participants agreed that in preparation for eventual negotiations with North Korea, the South Korean Government can continue to bolster the country's capability to pursue peaceful unification by maintaining the existing policy emphasizing economic growth and the strengthening of democratic institutions.

"Prior to the resumption of direct discussions between the two Korean political units," they said, "various contacts among the concerned countries that cut across existing ideological lines seem to take place."

"Such contacts as can take place are likely to reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula and in this way contribute to the unification process," they added.

Saying that China appears to be giving explicit support to Kim Chong-il as the heir to his father Kim Il-song, they predicted that "this policy is likely to preclude for some time China's being able to establish formal and official relations with South Korea."

"The key variable in any effort to hasten unification will be the actions of the two Korean political units themselves," they concluded, "In this regard, continued economic development and political stability in South Korea will remain the main determinant of subsequent North Korean willingness to engage in direct discussions of unification."

CSO: 4100/170

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN PRIME MINISTER'S LIFE THREATENED

SK181206 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] A commotion is reported to have developed at the residence of Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop on the evening of 15 June when a letter warning him against what he said at the National Assembly was thrown into the house.

The letter of warning, written in the name of a suicide action group for overthrowing the dictatorship, reads:

We warn Kim Sang-hyop, who acts like an ignorant person, not knowing awe of the great—

Stop acting frivolously and rashly. Act judiciously and prudently.

Your outrageous remarks at the National Assembly that the government would severely deal with students who harm the academic atmosphere on campus is an insult to the students who are struggling for independence, democracy and reunification. Apologize to them immediately.

If you do not accept our demands, you will find yourself being transported on an express train bound for the Tongjak cemetery.

Kim Sang-hyop is said to be terrified after having read this letter of warning.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR FLAILS S. KOREA'S ARREST OF KIM YONG-SAM'S SECRETARY

SK181137 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Countrymen, how are you? At this hour, I will speak to you in connection with the arrest of Mr Kim Tok-yong, former chief secretary of the president of the New Democratic Party [NDP].

On 17 June, the Chon Tu-hwan group committed the fascist act of violence of arresting Mr Kim Tok-yong, former chief secretary to NDP President Mr Kim Yong-sam, on the so-called and preposterous charges of slandering the state, violating the Special Measures Law for Renovation of the Political Climate, and violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration.

As reasons for arresting Mr Kim Tok-yong, the Chon Tu-hwan group cites the following: He distributed antigovernment leaflets to some 20 foreign reporters, and, holding a meeting with 100 banned politicians, he led activities in support of Mr Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike.

In the wake of the forced detention at the hospital of former NDP President Mr Kim Yong-sam, who had waged a hunger strike demanding the democratic reform of the society, this recent fascist act of violence against Mr Kim Tok-yong is an indelible infringement on human dignity and conscience and is another vicious challenge to our masses and to figures from all walks of life aspiring for democracy.

As for the acts of Mr Kim Tok-yong—former chief secretary of the NDP president—whom the Chon Tu-hwan group has recently arrested on every kind of fabricated charge, he is completely innocent and his acts are just. His acts are righteous and patriotic ones that should be praised by the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan group arrested Mr Kim Tok-yong on so-called charges of distributing antigovernment leaflets and supporting Mr Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike. This is wanton challenge to democracy and human rights and a brutal fascist offensive.

In reality, today's reality in South Korea is an extreme situation without democracy, human rights or the press because of the Chon Tu-hwan groups' misgovernment and tyranny.

Under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group's ruthless military tyranny, the democratic political parties and organizations have been forcibly disbanded and numerous patriotic masses, youths, students and democratic figures from all walks of life, who have struggled for the rights to survival, democracy and the fatherland's reunification, have been arrested, imprisoned and murdered at random.

In a desolate graveyard of democracy, the people live in darkness without the press or human rights, where they cannot speak the truth although they have mouths nor can they hear the echo of the times although they have ears.

Under such a situation, without the press or human rights, it is very natural for Mr Kim Tok-yong, former chief secretary of the NDP president, to meet foreign reporters, introduce the hunger strike of former NDP President Mr Kim Yong-sam demanding the democratic reform of society, and wage a struggle of solidarity supporting it. I think that he did what, as a politician, he should do.

Therefore, Mr Kim Tok-yong is completely innocent. Those who should be arrested and judged by the people are none other than the Chon Tu-hwan group.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group has arrested Mr Kim Tok-yong and inflicted every kind of persecution on him. This is a wanton infringement on democracy and human rights. This is a fascist act of violence which can never be tolerated.

Such acts of the Chon Tu-hwan group are tricks aimed at blocking the expansion of the struggle by the democratic figures, including Mr Kim Yong-sam and the patriotic masses from all walks of life. This is the same as an open declaration that it will further strengthen the suppression of the democratic and patriotic forces.

However, nothing can be gained from such a knife-wielding act of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's suppressive schemes will only result in further revealing its sordid nature as the enemy of justice and truth and as the wicked strangler of democracy, thus advancing its ruin.

Our masses and the figures from all walks of life will not give in to any threat or fascist suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and will never step back from the road of the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should stop suppressive schemes, unconditionally and immediately release the detained patriotic students and figures from all walks of life—including Mr Kim Tok-yong—and all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, and step down from power without delay in conformity with the unanimous opinion and demand of the masses at home and abroad.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR LISTS S. KOREAN POLICE CHIEF'S REMARKS

SK180924 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] At the meeting of chiefs of national city and provincial police bureaus held yesterday, Yi Hae-ku, chief of the National Police Headquarters, ordered that vigilance be strengthened, while clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

This is a suppressive order to further strengthen the suppression of the people.

The so-called threat of southward invasion, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is vociferously clamoring about at every opportunity, is completely aimed at justifying its criminal preparations for war and rationalizing its suppression of patriotic residents.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not stick to suppressive schemes but step down from power in conformity with the unanimous demands of our masses.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR STRESSES JOINT STUDENT STRUGGLE IN S. KOREA

SK170330 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Roundtable talk from feature program "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] [First speaker] How are you, youths and students who are burning with feelings of justice and patriotism? This is a program for you who are struggling on the plaza of the struggle for national liberation under an anti-U.S. banner of independence. In this hour, we will discuss the significance of the joint struggle in the student movement. How are you?

As you know, I believe that one of the important questions in developing and winning victory in the student movement is to vigorously wage a joint struggle. We have gathered here today to discuss this question. I would like to first discuss the necessity of a joint struggle in the student movement. Who will volunteer to speak first?

[Second speaker] I think vigorously waging a joint struggle is the most urgent and important question in developing and winning victory in the student movement. As is known, because the basic requirement of the student movement in South Korea is independence, democracy, and reunification, this movement is destined to confront foreign aggressive forces and the fascist dictatorial force--a group of traitors--which is colluding with them. This confrontation is one of strength. I believe that, to achieve victory in this confrontation of strength, a mass joint struggle should be fiercely waged in the student movement, maintaining ties with the people of all walks of life.

[Third speaker] This joint struggle reflects the united might of the people and is one of the essential methods for winning victory in the mass movement. Therefore, vigorously waging a joint struggle is an essential requirement for developing and winning victory in the student movement.

[First speaker] Under circumstances in which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is more wickedly suppressing the student movement in a fascist manner to thwart and exterminate it, it is very important to vigorously wage a joint struggle in this movement.

[Third speaker] That is right. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is wickedly maneuvering to destroy the student movement one by one. It is trying to isolate a university from others in the struggle by preventing students from advancing to the street in their struggle and by cutting ties among universities. To thwart the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression of students and to achieve the mass development of the student movement, it is urgent to fiercely wage a joint struggle.

[Second speaker] Only by vigorously waging a joint struggle can we apply pressure on fascist dictators from all directions, drive them into confusion and into a defensive position, protect the struggle from tyranny, and accelerate the expansion and development of a mass struggle as a whole.

[Third speaker] It is crystal clear that, if the student struggle fails to maintain collateral ties and if it is isolated, it will be easily suppressed. I believe that, to prevent fascist tyranny, to accelerate the mass development of the student movement, to expand the overall mass movement, and to protect the student struggle forces from fascist tyranny, it is necessary to vigorously wage a joint struggle. Waging a joint struggle is a requirement for developing the student movement. Students are striving to maintain inter-college and inter-locality ties and to unite with workers.

[First speaker] Would you explain the method of waging a joint struggle?

[Second speaker] I believe that, in waging a joint struggle in the student movement, it is important to maintain ties among universities. Judging from the fact that the student movement was fiercely carried out during the past period, repelling the enemy's offensive, we can say that, without exception, a joint struggle was successfully organized and waged, maintaining ties among universities. A joint struggle among universities was successfully waged in all historic struggles, such as the 19 April uprising, 24 March struggle, the 3 June uprising, and the Pusan-Masan uprising in October 1979.

[Third speaker] On 9 May 1980, representatives of 23 universities, including Seoul University, held a meeting in Seoul. They issued a joint statement and adopted a resolution pledging to jointly continue the struggle. Later, on 14 May of the same year, more than 40 universities in Seoul and throughout the country waged struggles. On 15 May, students of 62 universities throughout the country rose in struggles. Judging from the experience of these struggles, we can see that, to develop the student movement, it is necessary to achieve a concord of actions and unity among universities, and to successfully organize and wage a joint struggle. To achieve this purpose, when a struggle breaks out in a university, neighboring universities as well as universities throughout the country should respond, struggle in support under the same slogan and extend solidarity. It is important for various universities to closely maintain ties with one another.

[First speaker] I believe that the important thing in the joint struggle of students is that professors, extending solidarity with the just struggle of students, should directly participate in the struggle.

[Second speaker] That is right. The participation of professors in the students' struggle will positively encourage students in their struggle and win support and solidarity for these struggles from people of all walks of life. When greyhaired professors, holding placards, joined the ranks of resistance during the 19 April uprising, the spirit of the students became high. During the Kwangju struggle in May 1980, professors fought along with students, encouraging them in their struggle. Therefore, professors should positively extend support and solidarity with the righteous struggle of students demanding independence, democracy, and reunification. Students should positively exert themselves to struggle with patriotic and conscientious professors.

[Third speaker] An important thing is to help high school students join the struggle of college students, thus maintaining ties between them. The experience of the struggle last December showed that, when high school students joined the struggle of college students, the positive tenacious, and mass nature of the struggle increased. During the 19 April struggle, students of many high schools in Seoul courageously supported the struggle of college students. The numerical strength of high school students is very great. Therefore, helping students of high schools in cities and counties throughout the country join the struggle of college students is particularly important. College students should make every effort to maintain ties with high school students. Just as they did in the past, high school students should demonstrate their youthful spirit and courage by positively responding to the struggle of college students.

[First speaker] Let us continue our discussions after appreciating a song.

[Music interposed] I believe that in achieving development and victory in the student movement, the most important thing is to wage a joint struggle with the patriotic people from all walks of life, especially with the working and agricultural people.

[Second speaker] That is right. Because the working and agricultural people are the basic force in society and are the major contingent of the South Korean revolution, only by maintaining ties with the workers' and peasants' movement can the student movement achieve its goals and deal powerful blows at the enemy. During the Kwangju struggle in 1980 as well as during the 19 April uprising, workers at the Kwasun colliery and in various sectors of the city and peasants from areas surrounding it courageously fought along with youths and students. It was the workers who, holding weapons, waged a do-or-die struggle.

[Third speaker] Only when we expand and develop a mass struggle with the working and agricultural people, especially with workers as central figures, can we achieve victory in all struggles. In a struggle declaration issued at the end of 1980, patriotic students of Seoul University said: The major contingent of an antifascist struggle should be workers--the nucleus of a reunified nation. When this struggle is led by the leading force of an organized group of workers, its future will become bright. This is a very precious lesson. Therefore, students should positively wage a joint struggle with the working and agricultural people.

[First speaker] To wage a joint struggle with the working and agricultural people, we should increase the role of our students.

[Second speaker] The joint struggle with the working and agricultural people cannot be waged automatically. Students should mingle with workers and peasants, should indoctrinate and awaken them politically, and should positively carry out activities to wage a joint struggle with them. Just as they did in the past, students should support and encourage in various ways, the righteous struggle of workers and peasants to claim the right to exist, and to achieve democracy. Students should resolutely struggle under the slogan for guaranteeing the three basic labor rights and the basic rights of peasants.

[First speaker] In waging a joint struggle in the student movement, it is important to adopt correct struggle slogans to gain success in the joint struggle, and to maintain ties between localities.

[Third speaker] That is right. This is very important in a practical sense. Only by adopting a struggle slogan which reflects the urgent desire of the patriotic people from all walks of life can we help the broad strata of the people join the struggle and maintain ties with them, thus practically achieving unity in the struggle. Only by achieving a concord of action in the joint struggle can we help the broad strata of the people join the struggle and maintain ties with them, thus practically achieving unity in the struggle. Only by achieving a concord of action in the joint struggle can we maximally demonstrate the might of unity and the effectiveness of the struggle. Only by maintaining ties between localities can we expand the struggle throughout the country. To wage such a joint struggle, we should have a unified struggle organization.

[Second speaker] Without the unified leadership of student organizations, one cannot envision achieving the spiritual goal or the organizational nature of the joint struggle. Accordingly, to organize and wage a joint struggle with a clear goal in the student movement, we should have a unified student organization for struggle by maximally using lawful or unlawful methods. In achieving to this end, it is important to increase ties with and the role of the nucleus of the student struggle and to correctly protect this nucleus.

[Third speaker] I believe that, by achieving unity in the activities of this nucleus and by maintaining close ties with it, the ties in the student struggle can be successfully maintained. Success in the joint struggle depends on the close ties with and role of this nucleus and on the feasibility of the expansion and development of the student movement. Therefore, I believe that we should increase the role of the nucleus of the struggle and should positively protect it from fascist tyranny.

[First speaker] We have discussed the importance of the joint struggle in the student movement and several questions concerning practical ways to wage this struggle. Our youths and students should closely understand the importance of the joint struggle and should make positive efforts to achieve a concord of actions, and to maintain ties in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization. Now it is time to close. Thank you.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES AGREE TO NORMALIZE ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK210132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rival political parties agreed yesterday to make joint efforts to normalize the crippled National Assembly committee sessions. Accordingly, standing committees are likely to meet shortly, probably today, ending a four-day standstill.

The assembly panels had failed to meet for four successive days yesterday, because rival parties disputed a string of thorny political issues.

Political observers said, however, that prospects for normalizing the paralyzed panel sessions today are uncertain because the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has not yet made a decision on participation in committee sessions.

In a meeting of senior officers arranged by Speaker Chae Mun-sik, the three major parties--Democratic Justice Party (DJP), DKP and Korea National Party (KNP)--shared the view that concerted efforts should be made to end the stalemate. The senior officers were secretaries general, floor leaders and chief policymakers of the three major parties.

Briefing reporters on the result of the meeting that lasted two hours and 40 minutes, Yi Ha-u, the speaker's chief secretary, said the three floor leaders will continue negotiations as to normalizing the deadlocked committee session.

Yi said bipartisan negotiations may include a possible extension of the present 10-day extraordinary sitting which will otherwise end tomorrow.

At the meeting, he said, it was also agreed that common efforts should be made to clear the way for another lifting of the political ban on the basis of "national harmony and concord."

On February 25, the government removed the political restriction on 250 persons, but 303 persons still remain blacklisted. The three major parties concurred to give top priority to settling the issue of revising the National Assembly Law before budget deliberations in the regular assembly session starting September 20, he said.

At present, amendments to the law proposed separately by the opposition DKP and KNP are waiting for action. In handling the proposed amendments, the chief secretary said, rival parties will make a favorable review of each other's demands. He declined to elaborate further.

Explaining the background of the meeting which was also attended by two vice speakers, DKP chief policymaker Kim Hyon-kyu said the three major parties and the splinter Parliamentary Fraternity Club advanced their basic positions on the pending political issues. The DKP, he remarked, called for a complete end to the political ban. However, the ruling DJP turned down the demand on the ground that it might restrict the decisionmaker's intention.

The Political Renovation Law enacted in 1981 empowers only the president to lift the political restriction at a time which he deems appropriate. As for the revising of the assembly law, the DKP and KNP reiterated their demand that the assembly standing committees be authorized to make prior deliberation on budget proposals, Kim said. The ruling DJP refused to commit itself to the demand.

The present assembly law provides that the national budget will be deliberated by only the Budget Settlement Committee.

The revival of the standing committees' power to preview budget proposals is the most important part of the proposed amendments to the law. Asked if the four-point agreement meant that the assembly will start the panel session, the DKP chief policymaker said it is up to the decision by the floor strategy meetings by rival parties. He added, however, that rival parties cannot afford to paralyze panel sessions any longer.

Shortly after the meeting of senior officers, the three parties held a series of meetings to discuss the result of the meeting.

In a meeting of the floor leader, vice floor leaders and assembly committee chairmen, the ruling DJP decided to exert all-out efforts to break the stalemate in assembly panel sessions.

Emerging from the meeting, spokesman Kim Yong-tae said the DJP will call a caucus of its lawmakers this afternoon, if the assembly fails to normalize panel sessions owing to the DKP's boycott.

The opposition DKP, on the other hand, decided to hold a floor strategy meeting and an Executive Committee meeting this morning to determine whether or not to attend assembly panel sessions. The opposition KNP held a similar meeting to evaluate the outcome of the meeting of senior officers.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CRITICIZES LAST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK230045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "'Political Wisdom'"]

[Text] Even before the National Assembly convened its latest special session early last week, there had been tension-ridden argument between rival political parties about its agenda and schedule of activity. The session was inevitably dubbed as a "politically-charged" sitting—with precarious prospects of its proceedings—in view of several pending political issues, particularly the fast of a former opposition leader, Kim Yong-sam.

Notwithstanding the ominous signs, it is very regrettable to see the Assembly session adjourned amid protracted political disputes which kept most part of the ten-day sitting in paralysis.

On the first day of the session, the legislators heard a report by Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop on the state of government administration, which was followed by two days of intensive interpellation of cabinet members.

But, controversies flared up over what were labeled lukewarm and evasive answers by the prime minister to the questions made by opposition lawmakers, especially on such sensitive issues as the lifting of political ostracism and Kim's fast.

This led to a meeting between the premier and the heads of three political parties, including the ruling Democratic Justice Party, which produced a broad understanding towards joint efforts to see early removal of the political ban and to deal with a long-standing opposition demand for an amendment to the National Assembly Law.

The result, however, was not enough to quiet critical voices among opposition members, especially those of the Democratic Korea Party, who asked for a clear-cut commitment from the government camp on the full range of outstanding political issues, which also include the legislation of a local autonomy law and revision of the press law, among others.

A meeting was called this week among the Assembly speaker and leading figures from the three parties to work out yet another understanding on approaches to

tackling the political bills and discuss the opening of standing committees, which had been left closed despite a brisk schedule agreed on earlier.

Then came squabbles over the need to extend the duration of the Assembly session, a dispute which drove the sitting to its previously-set closure time without seeing any business meetings of standing committees.

Upon seeing the Assembly thus adjourned, its session in rupture, one cannot help but regret the obvious lack of political wisdom and resourcefulness on the part of politicians, of both the ruling and opposition camps, in dealing with political issues--all the more so as the last hitch over the session's extension was more or less a procedural matter.

The unhappy development was quite contrary to an earlier pledge by the parties to bring all outstanding political questions into the parliamentary forum and, what was more, to the much-avowed "politics through dialogue and reconciliation."

If the happening at the last Assembly session was the first setback of its kind to the parliamentary politics of the "new order," it should be taken as a precious lesson in formulating a new political modus operandi to meet the people's wishes and to contribute to the nation's political development.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP HOPES TO BREAK ASSEMBLY DEADLOCK WITH TALKS

SK190139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Multilateral contacts are expected between rival parties today and tomorrow, as the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans to persuade the opposition camp to break the deadlock in negotiations over outstanding political issues.

In an emergency meeting of five senior officers yesterday, the DJP decided to initiate contacts with the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) to end the stalemate.

Leading DJP officers and assembly standing committee chairmen are expected to meet with DKP and KNP officers today and early tomorrow morning to clear the way for the National Assembly committee session.

If behind-the-scenes contacts between rival parties prove successful, the assembly is likely to normalize the stalemated panel session tomorrow afternoon.

Amid an angry exchange of statements between the rival DJP and DKP, the impasse in bipartisan negotiations prevented the assembly standing committee from meeting for three consecutive days yesterday.

Emerging from the meeting of five senior officers yesterday morning, DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae said the government party will wait "with patience and self-control" for the opposition DKP to attend the committee sessions.

Kim also said the DJP decided to fully empower floor leader Yi Chong-chan to hold persuasive contacts with the opposition camp to work out a breakthrough in the bipartisan impasse.

The majority party will do its level best to normalize the panel sessions by tomorrow, he said, if the opposition DKP refuses to attend the panel sessions, the DJP will hold a caucus to work out proper countermeasures.

The spokesman did not rule out the possibility that the DJP will open the panels without the DKP.

In a statement, the spokesman said, "It is regrettable that the assembly committees failed to meet because of the DKP's boycott. We appeal to them to normalize the parliamentary activities as soon as possible."

Alleging the DJP had made "sincere commitments" to the opposition demands for an end to the political ban and the rewriting of the assembly law, he said the DKP is unconditionally turning a deaf ear to the commitment.

The committee sessions should be called without delay to handle issues directly connected with the people's livelihood, he said.

The opposition DKP, in the meantime, reaffirmed its previous position to boycott the panel session, unless the ruling DJP complies with its demands.

However, the DKP also decided to continue talks with the ruling DJP to work out a negotiated settlement of thorny political issues.

At present, rival parties are at odds over the settlement of three major political issues--the lifting of the political ban, the revising of the assembly law and the enforcement of the local autonomy system.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop Wednesday evening, the leaders of the three major parties agreed to "settle" the issue of revising the assembly law by the end of this year.

The opposition leaders demanded that concerted efforts should be made to pave the way for an early removal of the political ban and the implementation of local autonomy.

The floor leaders of rival parties Thursday started negotiations to materialize the contents of Wednesday's top-level meeting.

However, bipartisan negotiations flopped Friday, as rival parties continuously adhere to their positions on the political issues.

In a statement, DKP spokesman Mok Yo-sang criticized the assembly committees failed to meet because of what he called the distrustful attitude of the ruling DJP.

Last December, rival parties agreed to wind up debates on the proposed amendments to the assembly law by the end of last April. However, amendments proposed separately by the DKP and KNP are still waiting for action in the assembly.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREA HERALD SUMMARIZES ROK POLITICAL SITUATION

SK190455 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Yi Chong-ku: "House Functions Impeded by Political Differences"]

[Text] Rival parties are trying to make some headway in their efforts to repair the political situation strained by a former opposition leader's hunger strike and subsequent campus disturbances. Narrowing differences in assessing the situation, they are trying to negotiate a settlement of thorny political issues that include an end to the political ban.

Given smooth bipartisan negotiations, some of the issues are likely to be solved before the end of the year.

Contrary to popular expectations, interpellation on political affairs early last week did little to improve the strained political situation, because rival parties merely showed differences in viewing it.

Moreover, the government allegedly failed to give a clue as to how it will improve the situation. As a result the lawmakers of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) staged a walkout in the middle of testimony by a cabinet minister.

There arose a growing consensus among the people that the National Assembly failed to perform its duties and functions properly. However, efforts to repair the situation gained fresh momentum Wednesday evening when Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop met with the leaders of the three major parties to discuss the political issues.

Although the premier and the three political leaders failed to thrash out a clear-cut agreement on solving any of the issues, the occasion broke the deadlock. They agreed that the government and rival parties should concentrate on creating condition for an end to the political ban.

They also concluded that the issue of revising the National Assembly Law should be settled before the end of the year.

Following the high-level meeting the floor leaders kept close contact to work out a compromise. But their meetings hit a snag and angered opposition lawmakers have decided to boycott parliamentary sessions.

At present, three political issues are in the limelight: removal of the political ban, revision of the assembly law and enactment of the local autonomy system.

The Political Renovation Law enacted by the now defunct government-appointed Legislative Assembly banned 567 persons from politics until June 1988.

Fourteen of the politicians have died and the government lifted the restriction on 250 last February 25. Still on the political blacklist are 303 persons, including Kim Yong-sam, president of the disbanded New Democratic Party, who staged a hunger strike that lasted May 18 to June 9.

Emerging from a meeting with the prime minister Wednesday evening, Yu Chisong, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) said, "I have got an impression that the government will remove the ban in the near future."

In his policy statement before the National Assembly earlier this year, President Chon Tu-hwan promised to gradually lift the ban on a phased basis.

Political observers said they expect more names to be removed from the banned list on August 15, which marks the 38th anniversary of independence from Japanese colonial rule. It is customary for the government to grant leniency on festive anniversaries. Other analysts say the government may do it sooner to improve the political situation as soon as possible, probably on Constitution Day, July 17. Such a measure, however, is not expected to affect all of the 303 political outcasts.

The DKP president said he has an inkling that the second lifting will not be exactly as his party and political outcasts expect, meaning a number of persons will remain on the blacklist.

Despite their repeated calls for an end to political restriction, the opposition DKP and Korea National Party (KNP) privately do not want all the political outcasts to be released from the ban. As Representative Hu Kyung-ku of the DKP said, "We are neither the chaperon nor the messenger of former politicians." The opposition party is wary of their political comeback. Should all the former politicians be allowed to resume political activities, many of incumbent lawmakers of rival parties will have difficulty being reelected.

The government and the ruling DJP believe complete removal of the ban may hamper efforts to clean the political atmosphere. It follows that a number of former politicians will remain on the political blacklist.

[SK190500] When it comes to amending the assembly law, DJP chairman Chin Uichong said the government party will settle the issue before the end of the year.

Both the opposition DKP and KNP interpreted Chin's commitment as a sign that the ruling DJP will revise the law this year. Separate amendments proposed by the two opposition parties call for empowering the assembly standing committees to deliberate budget proposals.

Enacted by the Legislative Assembly, or the legislature pro tempore, the present National Assembly Law does not authorize the standing panels to deliberate budget bills. Instead, it provides that the Budget Settlement Committee handle them.

The opposition DKP and KNP, construing this as proof of the weakened parliamentary power, intend to devote much energy to reviving the standing committees' power to study budget bills.

The government and the ruling DJP on the other hand, are unlikely to agree on this point easily. They fear that should the opposition demand be obliged, it might revive what they call "evil practices of the old era."

The other main features of the proposed amendments concern changing the opening hours for plenary and committee session and the easing of restrictions on floor speeches.

Rival parties, however, appear willing to make concessions on these points. Meanwhile, rival parties are as far apart as ever local autonomy question.

Article 10 of the supplementary rules of the Constitution says, "Local councils prescribed by this Constitution shall be established on a phased basis taking into account the degree of financial self-reliance attained by local governments and the dates for their establishment shall be determined by law."

The opposition DKP and KNP demand local autonomy be implemented in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Incheon ahead of other major cities, because they have attained financial self-reliance.

The government and the ruling DJP, however, are seeking to earn time by studying the issue. To gain as much as possible from bipartisan negotiations on the three political issues, rival parties using a carrot and stick strategy. [as received]

The DKP's boycotting of the assembly panel sessions is regarded a gesture to force the ruling DJP to comply with its demands. The ruling DJP is taking its time in carrying on negotiations, believing that the opposition DKP will eventually soften its stands. In all likelihood, it will be some time before rival parties streamline differences and settle the three political issues.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER STRESSES POLITICS OF COMPROMISE

SK140041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik emphasized yesterday the need for conducting parliamentary politics through "negotiations and compromise," recalling that extreme bipartisan confrontation in the past had "an enormous negative impact on the process of democracy." He said differences of perception held by politicians should be "arbitrated through dialogue and compromise."

In his address delivered at the opening ceremony of an extraordinary National Assembly session, Chae said politicians in the past were often found to be "merely paying lip service" to democratic progress when in fact actions were contradictory to the principles of democracy.

"While the logic of black and white filled the hall of the National Assembly under the banner of speaking for the dissatisfaction of people," he said, "the irresponsible popularity seeking speeches which encouraged dissent and confrontation rather than reflecting the popular will were rampant."

At this juncture, however, the ultimate priority is political and social stability and the continuation of economic prosperity which, he said, is the "shortcut" to the peaceful unification of the nation.

"We, regardless of different political factions, must never forget that each of us participated in the establishment of the Fifth Republic as partners and are the leading actors in accomplishing the great goal of creating an advanced country," the speaker said.

Meanwhile, the opposition Korea National Party said politicians should launch "concentrated" efforts for "political democratization" to suit to the public aspirations.

It insisted that public views should be assimilated through "frank and free discussions."

The New Socialist Party asserted that all the political issues of public concern, including the fasting by Kim Yong-sam, should be discussed at the assembly in an open manner. The details of Kim's fasting should be made public and measures should be taken to lift the ban placed on former politicians, it insisted.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP CONTINUES TO SEEK POLITICS OF DIALOGUE

SK230054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Kang Sang-yun]

[Text] Now that the greater part of the 10-day legislative sitting has been washed out, the ruling camp is grappling with the question on how to maintain "warmer" relations with the major opposition party which is showing signs of trouble from hardliners.

"We are at a loss as to how to cope with the new development," says a key Democratic Justice Party (DJP) members, pointing out that some hardliners appear to be trying to keep an upper hand in the operation of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP). The DKP, with 81 out of the total 275 parliamentary seats, remains the number one opposition party in Korea.

The latest impasse in the special house sitting, the DJP officer asserts, was largely an adverse by-product of the sudden emergence of some hardliners in the opposition party following Kim Yong-sam's fast.

Kim, former president of the now disbanded New Democratic Party, staged a hunger strike for 23 days recently, demanding political reforms.

According to DJP officeholders, the opposition hardliners are believed to have played a key role in the sudden reversal of floor strategy in the opposition. It appears unlikely, however, that the ruling party, stung by the rupture in legislative panel sessions, will bring about a radical change in its concept of idealistic parliamentary politics which center on "mutual dialogue."

"We will be seeking politics of dialogue, as in the past," stresses Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party. The government party has 152 house seats. His explanation is that the DJP has "little option," but to discuss with opposition figures for the sake of social as well as political stability.

Yi and other DJP officeholders concede that the hitherto "warmer" relations between rival camps have suffered a blow due to the deadlock in parliament. It is important, therefore, that both sides give "top priority" to restoring an "atmosphere of trust" which they said is vital for parliamentary politics.

Any radical change in the party position toward the opposition camp, they fear, is bound to do much damage to interparty relations, while clouding the outlook for parliamentary politics.

"Political uncertainty which might result from an extreme bipartisan stand-off is something which we do not want to see happen," stresses Rep. Yi.

In the opinion of the ruling party affiliates, it will take more than a fresh image of parliament to take root in the country. It is for this reason that the officials say the latest unhappy development in the National Assembly should in no way undermine efforts to develop "clean politics" devoid of undue influence-peddling among lawmakers and other corrupted practices.

A "considerable number" of ruling party lawmakers, mostly young ones, are said to be crying out for ways to deal sternly with the opposition DKP for what they claim is a "frequent breach of agreements."

The ruling DJP, to be sure, does not rule out the possibility of hardening in its attitude toward opposition figures, especially toward hardliners.

As to the much-talked-about political bank, the ruling camp shares the view that lifting curbs on political activities should in no way result in a serious erosion of social stability. The party thus has committed itself to a "gradual" easing of political restraints. Currently, 303 persons, mostly old politicians, are blacklisted and prohibited from engaging in politics.

The ruling party also appears to be in favor of a partial revision of the National Assembly Law. Some party members privately call for limiting the time of questioning for lawmakers at the committee level in the interest of parliamentary efficiency. At present, each lawmaker is obliged to make his speech within a 30-minute limit. Party representatives can speak for up to 40 minutes.

It is not clear whether the government party wants to revive the right of panels to review budget proposals advanced by the government. There appears to be a party consensus that entrusting such a power to lawmakers has produced many adverse effects in the past.

All told, it remains to be seen whether rival camps will be able to restore "warmer" relations.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POSSIBILITIES OF FURTHER POLITICAL BAN LIFT INCREASES

SK170135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 June 83 p 1

[Text] The possibility for further lifting of the political ban on former politicians and amending the National Assembly Law is increasing as a result of views "narrowed" during a meeting Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop had with political leaders Wednesday evening and the ruling Democratic Justice Party is taking a positive attitude on them.

Buoyed by this development, major political parties have started to make brisk contacts while holding their respective meetings to streamlining their views.

Floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) will meet again this morning to seek a compromise solution to the pending political issues.

Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the DJP, told his opposition counterparts in their meeting yesterday morning that the ruling party will "settle" the proposed revision to the parliamentary law this year and render positive efforts toward the lifting of the political ban.

Opposition floor leaders, however, were reluctant to accept Yi's offer, saying the ruling party should show more concrete plan.

Political observers view that the floor leaders' meeting this morning would be productive as both ruling and opposition parties want to make use of the current heightened mood for bipartisan negotiations on "knotty" issues toward producing substantive political outcomes.

The National Assembly standing committees, which failed to open at 2 p.m. yesterday because of strategic meetings held by political parties in the afternoon, are expected to open today, provided the outcome of today's floor leaders' talks would satisfy lawmakers, particularly opposition legislators.

Following the meeting with his opposition counterparts, DJP floor leader Yi told reporters that it would be desirable to "revitalize the activities of the 'National Assembly structure study subcommittee' with regard to the proposed amendment to the National Assembly Law."

The six-man subpanel is organized at the National Assembly Steering Committee.

Yi recalled that Chin I-chong, chairman of the ruling party, suggested, when he met with leaders of the two major opposition parties and Prime Minister Kim Wednesday evening at the Plaza Hotel, that the issue involving the National Assembly Law amendment be "settle within the year."

The opposition party leaders were Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korea National Party (KNP).

On the political ban, the DJP floor leader advised the opposition parties to "wait and see what will happen" now that the premier said he would make a "forward-looking proposal" (to the President) when he met the political leaders Wednesday.

The opposition floor leaders, however, are of the opinion that the future lifting of the ban should be "across-the-board" involving all the 305 persons who have been denied political activities under the Political Renovation Law.

They insist that a resolution should be adopted to this end jointly by the ruling and opposition parties.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NA STALEMATED; OPPOSITION TO BOYCOTT PANELS

SK180055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly standing committees failed to open for the second consecutive day yesterday with rival parties sticking to their positions on outstanding political issues.

The panels are expected to remain closed for some time as the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has decided to boycott them until the government and the ruling party present "clear and concrete" plans to its demands for further lifting of the political ban, the revision to the National Assembly Law and the introduction of the local autonomy system.

The standing committees were originally scheduled to have opened Thursday for one week. However, they failed to open for the first two days as parties were preoccupied by their respective strategy meeting.

The decision by the first opposition party which has 81 seats in the 275-member parliament was made in a strategy meeting presided over by party President Yu Chi-song.

It is expected that the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) would not unilaterally open the panels in the absence of opposition legislators.

Yu said that he demanded, during a meeting he had with Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and leaders of the DJP and KNP at the Plaza Hotel Wednesday, the ruling party present clear and concrete plans for what were discussed there.

"We can no longer wait and we've decided to boycott committee sessions," Yu said.

During the Plaza-Hotel meeting, DJP chairman Chin Ui-chong said the opposition demand for the revision to the National Assembly Law will be "settled" within the year. The opposition camp has been demanding to clarify the ambiguous expression "settlement," asking whether this is meant to amend the law or simply to put an end to the discussion on the matter.

Following the strategy meeting, DKP spokesman Mok Yo-sang blamed the government for refusing to give a clear answer to the opposition demands. In a statement, he said the DKP decided to boycott the panel sessions because attending them without any promise by the ruling party will not be conducive to normalizing the current political situation.

The DKP strategy meeting in the afternoon was preceded by a meeting attended by floor leaders of the three major parties, their second in as many days.

The floor leaders, although they share views on the fundamental matters concerning the outstanding political issues, including the lifting of political restrictions on former politicians, the proposed revision to the National Assembly Law and the introduction of the local autonomy system, remained at odds over the timing, method and other detailed issues for their materialization.

Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the DKP and Yi Tong-chin, floor leader of the KNP, called on the ruling party to come forward with concrete plans. This demand was negatively responded by the ruling party floor leader.

The "concrete plans" demanded by the opposition camp include the date when the political ban could possibly be lifted and the "scope" of the lifting.

The opposition parties insist the forthcoming lifting should be "across-the-board" involving all the former politicians who have been denied political activities.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said the possibility of revising the National Assembly Law and the Basic Press Law could, in the first place, be negotiated at ad hoc subpanels organized at the National Assembly Steering Committee and the Culture-Information Committee, respectively.

He said the government and the ruling party are interested in the opposition demand for revising the press law.

Yi reiterated the DJP policy that it will be difficult to fix the time on introducing the local autonomy system in view of the drastic renovation the system would create.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BIPARTISAN FRICTION ENTERS TEMPORARY COOL--OFF PHASE

SK230105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The bipartisan friction over knotty political issues is likely to enter a temporary lull following the "abnormal" adjournment of the 10-day special National Assembly session yesterday.

As the assembly ended the extraordinary session amid a protracted impasse yesterday, it is unlikely that rival parties will immediately resume negotiations over the outstanding political issues.

Accordingly, ruling and opposition parties are expected to have a cooling-off period until an atmosphere for dialogue is created between them.

Rival political camps intend to take advantage of the breathing period to evaluate their positions on the disputed issues including the revising of the Assembly Law.

Floor leader Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said he believed it would be important to restore a sense of trust and responsibility between rival parties to repair the strained relations.

The DJP floor leader said the ruling party would abide by the agreements made Monday by the major officeholders of the three parties, although some party lawmakers were calling for a hard-line policy toward the opposition camp.

"Proper" attention would be given to the opposition demand for the revival of the assembly standing committees' power to deliberate budget proposals, he said.

An ad hoc subcommittee has picked out 47 items for possible modification.

The secretaries general, floor leaders and chief policymakers of the three parties agreed Monday to give top priority to handling the issue of amending the law in the regular assembly session starting September 20.

In the meantime, the Assembly wound up the hard-won 10-day extraordinary sitting yesterday with six days washed out in the bipartisan stalemate over political issues.

At 2 pm yesterday, the Assembly Secretariat announced the session was adjourned in the absence of the assemblymen.

In a statement, the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) insisted that "the government and ruling party introduced politics into the parliament, but did not attempt to solve them."

"It is regrettable that they were irresponsible," the party said in a statement issued through spokesman Mok Yo-sang. It said the DKP will try to persuade the government and the ruling party to help solve political issues.

The Korea National Party (KNP) accused both DJP and DKP of washing out the greater part of the session, tarnishing the assembly image.

Spokesman Kim Wan-tae said the two large parties would be under popular criticism for preventing the session from meeting.

The ruling DJP held a caucus at the assembly in the afternoon to brief its lawmakers why the assembly had to end the special session in a continued stalemate. During the caucus which lasted about three hours, the ruling party resolved to open some National Assembly committees during the house recess to deliberate on urgent state issues, possibly including the purchase of barley from farmers.

The DJP also reiterated that efforts will be rendered to lift the political ban to help achieve national reconciliation and the proposed revision to the National Assembly Law will be handled by the regular National Assembly sitting in September as the top priority task.

DJP sources said many lawmakers attending the meeting expressed the need for having dialogue with the opposition camp to refresh the image of the National Assembly.

Many ruling party lawmakers are scheduled to go to their electoral districts during the recess.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SENTENCED--Two Soongjun University students have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment each by a court in Seoul on conviction of violating the law on illegal assembly and demonstration. The convicted students are Choi Song-nam, 21, a junior majoring in Korean language and literature, and Kim Sang-nim, 22, a senior studying industrial engineering. Judge Yu Chae-son of the Seoul District Court Nambu branch delivered the sentence against them Thursday. [Text] [BK180037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 83 p 8]

DKP ON SELF-CRITICISM--The first opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) showed yesterday that it has been in agony over the issue of its legitimacy as the successor to nation's trunk opposition party. In a general caucus held at the National Assembly building, junior lawmakers such as Rep. Pak Kwan-yong and Rep. Ho Kyong-ku asked high-ranking officials where the party now stands in the political arena. They seemed conscious of the recently-surfaced activities outside of the political establishment which arose from the hunger strike of former opposition leader Kim Yong-sam. Rep. Ho argued that in the wake of Kim's fasting, the DKP became a "sandwich" between the government and former opposition politicians. The juniors also attacked the party presidency for inactive floor strategies during the ongoing special session of the National Assembly. Responding to the denunciation of the party leadership, by especially young lawmakers, secretary general Rep. Yu Han-yol advised them to make united efforts to solve the pending political issues. [Text] [SK170114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jun 83 p 1]

AIDE ARRESTED--Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)--Police arrested Thursday a close aide to former opposition leader Kim Yong-sam for his antigovernment activities. Police said Kim Tok-yong, former chief secretary of Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct new democratic party, distributed antigovernment leaflets to some 20 foreign correspondents in Seoul at a Seoul Hotel on May 19. Kim, himself legally banned from politics under Korea's special law of 1980, encouraged on June 1 some 100 former opposition politicians also shackled by the same law to support the hunger strike staged by his boss, violating relevant laws, police said. Kim Yong-sam began a hunger strike May 18 and continued it for 23 days demanding what he called "democratic reforms." Police said that the 42-year-old secretary was also suspected to have played a leading role in organizing a political body, "Promotion Committee for Democratic People's Consultative Council," with a group of 10 former politicians including former NDP Vice President Yi Min-u

on June 2. Kim is also suspected to have induced 40 former NDP members gathered at a restaurant in Seoul May 21 to take action supporting the hunger strike of their former leader. [Text] [SK170141 Seoul YONHAP in English 0119 GMT 17 Jun 83]

DJP COUNCIL TO MEET--The ruling Democratic Justice Party will call an urgent meeting of the Executive Council at eight am today [18 June] to discuss the operational matters of the ongoing special National Assembly session in the wake of two-day paralization of the standing committees activity for today. [sentence as published] The party will also debate on its counterplans against unexpected hawkish attitude of the opposition Democratic Korea Party toward the solution of the pending political issues. [Text] [SK180111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 83 p 1]

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BANK OF KOREA GOVERNOR ON LIBERALIZING INTEREST RATES

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

Hah Yeung-ki, governor of the Bank of Korea (BOK), said yesterday the central bank will endeavor to establish a firm basis on which the liberalization of bank interest rates will be materialized in accordance with autonomous functioning of the banking institutions.

In a commemorative speech marking the 33rd anniversary of its founding, which falls today, he noted that the interest rates should be liberalized, according to the autonomous flow of money markets in line with the government liberalization policy.

Pointing out that the role of the central bank is important at the time when the nation plans a second economic takeoff on the basis of stabilization, he also stressed that the function of the central bank should be strengthened for the stabilization of monetary situation.

Stressing that the central bank will do its utmost to curb this year's total supply of money growth at below 15 percent, he

said, however, the tight-monetary policy will be managed to boost the activities of the real-sector economy.

Even though utmost efforts should be exerted for the full-scale economic recovery, he continued, the stabilization of commodity prices must be maintained and, at the same time, more efforts should be made to reduce the nation's foreign debts, which stood at \$37.4 billion as of the end of April this year, improving the nation's international balance of payments.

He also stressed that the central bank will not ease its tight grip on curbing excessive loans to big businesses for all the healthy companies to have equal opportunities to receive banking supports for developments. He also said the bank will make efforts to prevent businesses from spending too much money in nonproductive areas such as purchases of real estates instead of investments in technology development or in facilities expansions.

CSO: 4100/167

OFFSHORE JOINT VENTURE PROJECTS IN 'HIGH GEAR'

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 83 p 10

[Article by Staff Reporter Park Hang-hwan: "Korea's Business Firms Active in Offshore Joint Venture Work"]

[Text]

Offshore joint venture projects involving Korea's business concerns are now in high gear.

Presently, 20-odd Korean enterprises are already operational in overseas countries in a partnership with foreign business concerns, and more are to set up locally incorporated subsidiaries in foreign nations under the joint venture with foreign partners.

The most outstanding example is Gold Star of America Inc. (GSAI), the first Korean color TV manufacturing firm incorporated in the United States. GSAI, which opened October 1982, is the wholly owned subsidiary of the Gold Star Co., the nation's leading electronics maker.

More recently, Korea Heavy Industries & Construction Co. (KHIC) agreed to establish a cement manufacturing firm in Malaysia in a 40-60 joint venture project with Perak State Development Corp. Daewoo Corp., parent company of the Daewoo Business Group, is making a big push for a development project of a uranium mine in the Baker Lake area of Canada in partnership with a Canadian interest, Urangesell Shaft Canada Ltd.

Industrial sources here say that newly industrializing countries including Korea surged ahead in economic growth in the 1970s but they may face tougher going in the 1980s as advanced industrial countries including Japan and European countries are moving to intensify protectionist policies such as tariff and nontariff barriers in the face of world recession.

To effectively tide over such difficulties, they noted, it is desirable that Korean business interests make a push for the overseas joint venture projects with foreign counterparts, which they stressed will be the surest way to avoid the foreign trade barriers.

Ministry of Energy and Resources officials, meantime, said "It is inevitable that Korea's reliance on overseas energy resources increases as time goes on. To assure continuing economic growth and a stable energy supply, it is imperative that overseas resources development be enhanced."

The government now supports these efforts by providing financial and fiscal incentives.

Taking a look at case-by-case overseas ventures by Korean firms, Gold Star Co., trading arm of the Lucky-Goldstar Business Group, set up Gold Star of America Inc. (GSAI) in Huntsville, Ala., the United States, last year.

With a total investment of \$5.5 million, GSAI turns out 120,000 color TV sets a year, and plans to increase its annual production capacity to 500,000 sets by 1986. GSAI is concentrating its marketing in the United States at first with an eye to gradually expanding into Canada and Central and South America.

KHIC already embarked on the construction of a cement factory in Malaysia in a partnership with Perak State Development Corp. of Malaysia. According to the KHIC's timetable, the construction of the \$64 million joint venture cement plant is scheduled to be completed by 1985. KHIC put up 40 percent of the total equity share.

Green light for Daewoo

Daewoo Corp. has been recently given a "green light" from the government for its ambitious uranium development project in Canada. Daewoo will prospect the Canadian uranium mine between 1983 and 1985 in a joint venture project with the Urangesell Shaft Canada Ltd. to decide whether it will be commercially viable.

Overseas Resources Development Projects							
Item	Korean Firms	Foreign Country (mine)	Foreign Counterpart	Equity Share		Import Plan	
				Million Dollar	%	Year	1,000 ton
Coking Coal	Pohang Iron & Steel Co.	the United States (Tanoma)		73.4	100	1983 1984 1985	400 500 600
Coking Coal	Pohang Iron & Steel Co.	Australia (Mt. Thorley)	R.W. miller	43.2	20	1983 1984 1985	865 1,365 1,500
Coking Coal	Pohang Iron	Canada (Greenhills)	B.C. Coal Ltd.	60.6	20	1983-	500
Coking Coal	Korea-Canada Resources Development Corp.	U.S. (White & Coal)	Saicheo Co. Boetec Consultants	3.9	49	1984- 1988- 1991-	400 700 1,000
Steaming Coal	Hyundai Corp. Daesung Consolidated Coal mining Co.	Australia (Drayton)	C.S.R. Shell	15.5	5	1983 1984 1985	150 300 500
Steaming Coal	Korea Hapsum	Indonesia (Kalimantan 331)	S.D.R. Ltd.	3.8 (Loan)		1983 1984-	200 400
Steaming Coal	Ssangyong Corp	Canada (Willow Creek)	David Minerals Ltd	1.2	15	1983 1984	50 400

Daewoo will hold 11 percent equity interest in the joint venture.

During the cited period, the Korean firm will invest an estimated \$3,330,000 in the uranium prospecting plan. It will be the first time that a private Korean firm will prospect for uranium overseas.

The Korean government encourages domestic business concerns to actively participate in foreign resources development to ensure a stable supply of major raw materials under the so-called "development-import Formula" in which the nation will import key natural resources from resource-rich countries through a combination of Korea's capital and technology and the foreign country's untapped natural resources.

Meantime, Hyundai Electrical Engineering Co. recently signed a contract with a Nigerian business concern to construct a transformer manufacturing factory there. Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corp. is also moving to construct a ship-repair yard in Saudi Arabia in a joint venture with Saudi government.

Miwon Co. plans to build a seasoning-making plant in Indonesia in a joint venture with a local firm.

Samsung Electronics Co. has built a color TV manufacturing factory with the annual production capacity of 100,000 units in Portugal in a joint venture with local partner.

Chonju Paper Mfg. set up a joint venture company in New Zealand to turn out 85,000 tons of pulp annually, while the National Plastic Co. established a synthetic resin plant in Singapore in a joint venture to produce 1,500 tons of plastic products a year.

POSCO imports

Pohand Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) imported 20,365 tons of coking coal from the U.S. Tanoma mine during the first three months of this year. The state-run integrated steel mill set up its wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in the United States in November 1979 to develop the coal mine and began the production of coking coal there beginning in September last year.

POSCO also imported 362,077 tons of coking coal from Mt. Thorley mine in Australia as of the end of March this year under a 20-80 joint venture coal development project with R.W. Miller of Australia.

Besides these, POSCO is also developing a Greenhills coal mine in Canada under a 20-80 joint venture project with Canadian B.C. Coal Ltd.

Meantime, Korea-Canada Resources Development Corp. is in the final stage of exploring the U.S. White & Coal mine under a 49-51 joint venture with Saicheo

Corp. and Boetec Consultants Ltd. of the United States.

Ssangyong Corp., a leading business giant in Korea, also started development of the Willow Creek mine of Canada with a 15-85 joint venture project with Canadian David Minerals Ltd.

Korea Hapsun Co., another leading business concern in Korea, is to import 200,000 tons of steaming coal from "Kali-mantan 331" coal mine of Indonesia under a joint venture with Indonesian S.D.R. Ltd.

In the meantime, Hyundai Corp. and Daesung Consolidated Coal Mining Co. have also embarked on the development of the Drayton mine in Australia under a joint venture project with local companies of C.S.R. and Shell.

Major targets of such offshore development projects are coal, iron ore and oil at present but the government is determined to include uranium and copper to the list of overseas exploration items.

The government has promised that various kinds of incentive measures including soft-term loans and tax holiday will be also accorded to Korean firms who participate in the development projects of natural resources in Africa and South American countries as part of the government's efforts to secure vital raw materials on a long-term basis.

Currently, overseas resources development projects involving Korean interests are predominantly located in the United States, Australia and Canada.

As part of its efforts to intensify the resources cooperation with foreign resource-rich countries, the government has recently inaugurated a Korea-Peru Joint Committee for Mineral Resources Cooperation in an agreement with the Peruvian government.

Within the framework of the joint committee, Korea will actively push for the joint venture projects with Peru to explore the untapped natural resources in the Latin American country. Peru will be a major "outpost" for Korea's business interests to further launch into other Latin American countries.

Cooperation bodies setup

Peru is the second South American country after Colombia to set up a joint resources cooperation committee with Korea. Korea has established such resources cooperation committees with Indonesia and Australia.

A Korean trade mission comprised of 11 domestic business leaders was also dispatched to the three African countries including Kenya last Thursday to seek the joint venture projects with local partners there. The mission will tap the possibilities of joint venture and technical cooperation

in the fields of automobile servicing, shipbuilding and repair, cement processing, telephone manufacturing, lumbering, suitcase making and the plastic industry.

"The key to the growth for newly industrializing countries (NICs) has been their lower wage rates, but this pattern may not be as clear-cut in the future as it was in the past," industrial sources said.

They viewed that NICs' labor cost advantage has been and will be eroded as the industrial nations are automated through microprocessor-controlled machinery and computerized assembly operations.

Against this backdrop, the nation's industrialists should seek other ways and means to break through such current impasse, they argued, adding that overseas joint venture projects could be one of the surest way to comply with that requirements.

CSO: 4100/166

KUMI INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX CALLED 'SILICON VALLEY'

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 83 p 11

[Text]

KUMI, Kyongsang Pukto — Sometimes, called Korea's Silicon Valley, the Kumi Industrial Complex has once again been in the limelight as the nation's 33 business leaders have recently made an inspection tour of this industrial estate.

Kumi is the country's largest production base for high-technology electronics products. Ninety-six electronic manufacturers in Kumi are exporting an estimated \$500 million worth of electronic goods and semiconductors annually, nearly 20 percent of the country's exports in this line.

Each year, the industrial complex turns out about 350,000 silicon single-crystal ingots, 650,000 digital electronic switching system circuits, 50 high-capacity computers, and 2.9 million television sets come out of the complex. Silicon single-crystal ingot is the basic material used in the production of integrated circuits (IC), a key part of the semiconductor industry.

The nation's three major electronic makers — Gold Star, Samsung and Daewoo — are located in Kumi.

Kumi also is the home of the Korea Institute of Electronics Technology (KIET), a major reason for Kumi being called Korea's "Silicon Valley." The institute, staffed with 300 researchers, centers on developing key technology and expanding the base for absorbing foreign know-how.

Since the 1970s, the Korea Electronics industry has sustained a remarkable growth at an annual average rate of 48 percent under the government's strong backing. Especially, being designated as an export-strategic industry, the Korea electronic industry has played a key role in developing Korean industries.

With its goal to produce precision electronic products domestically and to up electronic technology to international standards, the government recognized the need to set up a research institute for the development of semiconductor and computer technology.

Thus the Korea Institute of Electronics Technology (KIET) was established in 1976 here and its facilities went into the full operation in October 1981.

Since its establishment in 1976, KIET has played a central role in the development of the Korean electronic industry, especially in semiconductor and computer fields, and is now making every effort to develop advanced technology in the electronic field.

The institute, for example, has made a significant advance by developing a 3 mm by 3 mm 32 K Read Only Memory (ROM) silicon chip with a memory capacity of 4,000 words. If developed, the component will help enliven the nation's computer industry, a KIET researcher said.

To make more sophisticated electronic products, he said, manufacturers must invest in product research and development and marketing, the kinds of investment Korea's fast-buck entrepreneurs continue to ignore.

He said they put the money where it will generate profits quickest, which is the biggest problem hindering the further development of our electronic industry.

The institute also is intent on developing new technology in collaboration with research groups of such Korean electronic leaders as Gold Star Semiconductor Ltd. and Samsung Semiconductor & Telecommunication Co.

According to the researcher, KIET's semiconductor technology research is focused on proven products and process technologies which were selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- Potential to enhance competitive position in existing products through technology upgrading and local development of components.
- Potential for impact on a broad segment of the Korean electronic industry.
- Volume of import substitution in the domestic market and export potential.
- Capability of Korean industry to

adapt to selected technologies.

"Korean electronic manufacturers should not make and sell goods the same way they sold wigs and textile products in the 1960s and 1970s," said another researcher at the institute.

Korea's main products in the early 1970s were components for electronic assemblies, transistors, radio receivers, and black and white television sets, he said.

Video tape recorders, color TVs, microwave ovens, electronic switching systems and computers are recent additions, he said.

CSO: 4100/165

BRIEFS

PLANTS EXPORTS--Seoul, June 18--South Korea's receipts of foreign orders for industrial plants and facilities last year exceeded one billion U.S. dollars, up 9.5 percent over a year earlier. According to a Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) report published Saturday. The total included 350 million dollar for oil refining facilities (34 percent), 170 million dollars for cement production facilities (16.2 percent), 130 million dollars for chemical industrial plants (13 percent) and 100 million dollars for iron and steel structures (9.2 percent). Such facilities and equipment went to 40 countries--mostly in Asia (53.8 percent) and the Middle East (38.9 percent). This year's industrial plant exports are estimated to reach 1.4 billion dollars, up 21.3 percent over last year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 18 Jun 83 SK]

TEXTILE EXPORT TO JAPAN--Seoul, June 20--South Korea's textile exporters has taken their first-ever step to voluntarily regulate exports of cotton yarn to Japan. The move followed the decision of Japanese companies to withdraw an antidumping suit against Korean cotton yarn exporters in accordance with an agreement reached by representatives of the Korean and Japanese textile industries in Tokyo last April. The Korean Exporters Association of Textiles allotted this year's export quota totaling 48,989 ton to 29 affiliated members in proportion to their export volumes in 1981 and 1982. It will also supervise the self-regulation of the exporters. Association officials said that a watchdog committee will be set up with representatives from six major exporters, including Choongnam Spinning Co. and Kukje Corp., to handle matters concerning the self-regulation. Cotton yarn is the biggest single item among Korean exports to Japan, they said. The export quota breaks down to 18,087,000 kg for Choongnam, 6,456,500 kg for Kukje, 4,262,000 kg for Dong Kook Trading Co., 4,066,500 kg for Dainong Co. Ssangyong Corp. was allotted 1,966,500 kg while Chonbang Co. 1,824,000 kg. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 20 Jun 83 SK]

'REMARKABLE' OVERSEAS INVESTMENT INCREASE--Seoul, .2 (YONHAP)--As of the end of April, South Korea's public and private enterprises invested 330.46 million U.S. dollars in 370 projects abroad, an increase of 40.9 million dollars or 18 projects over the year-end level of 1982, according to a tally released Wednesday by the Bank of Korea. The tally showed that during the four-month period the trading sector increased its overseas investment by 8.51 million dollars for ten projects, the manufacturing sector by 5.67 million dollars for two projects, the transportation sector and warehousing sector by 475,000

dollars for two projects, and the construction sector by 104,000 dollars for two projects. Since 1978, Korea's overseas investment has been remarkably increasing, recording a whopping 233 percent increase in 1982 over the preceding year's figure, mainly led by the expanded overseas development of bituminous coal and crude oil, the tally of the Central Bank showed. [Text] [SK220149 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 22 Jun 83]

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LAWMAKERS TO LAUNCH OVERSEAS FRIENDSHIP TOURS

SK210117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] A number of legislators will shortly make official tours overseas in efforts to further friendship with their foreign counterparts, according to National Assembly sources yesterday.

Kicking off the forthcoming legislators' trip will be Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who, heading a team of four members of the Korean-British Parliamentary Friendship Association, is to leave for London Friday in connection with the Anglo-Korean centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

While in London for more than 10 days, Rep. Yi will have contacts with many British lawmakers.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party whip, Im Chong-ki, is scheduled to visit Tunisia in northern Africa in an effort to strengthen the bond of friendship with legislators there, especially in connection with Seoul's scheduled hosting of an Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting. Rep. Im now heads the Korean-Tunisian Parliamentarians Association.

Korea hopes that a great number of parliamentarians including those from East European countries will participate in the IPU meeting.

The other countries which Korean legislators will tour during the summer recess include Sri Lanka, Senegal, Gabon and Peru.

A team of five lawmakers on the National Assembly Steering Committee is also slated to visit five other nations, West Germany, Britain, France, the United States and Mexico for doing on-the-spot research on their legislative operation and bolstering understanding and friendship with lawmakers there.

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW BRITISH ENVOY--Seoul, June 7--New British Ambassador to Korea Nicholas Spreckley called on Korean Communications Minister Choe Sun-tal to discuss matters of mutual concern such as cooperation in communications projects between the two countries. The 48-year old British diplomat served as head of the European community department at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office before being assigned to Korea early May. [Text] [SK100516 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 7 Jun 83 SK]

SEOUL-SINGAPORE FLIGHTS TO BEGIN--Korean Air Lines (KAL) will start a weekly passenger flight service between Seoul and Singapore beginning on 1 July, it was announced yesterday. A KAL spokesman said that a 266-seat DC-10 would leave Kimpo International Airport for Changi International Airport at noon every Friday. The KAL plane departure time from Changi to Seoul will be 9 am (local time) every Saturday. [Text] [SK100516 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jun 83 SK p 8]

PAPUA NEW GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Seoul, June 11--Papua New Guinea's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Rabbie Langanai Namaliu will visit Korea July 2-5 at the invitation of Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. Namaliu and Yi will hold a meeting to discuss the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation and other matters of mutual interest. He will also sign an agreement on technological cooperation between the two countries. Namaliu's itinerary in Korea includes courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and other government leaders as well as tours of major industrial complexes. [Text] [SK130503 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 11 Jun 83 SK]

BARBADOS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER--Seoul, June 13--Visiting Deputy Prime Minister of Barbados Harold Bernald St. John Monday met with South Korean Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik at the latter's office to discuss the promotion of mutual economic cooperation. St. John, leading a 15-member economic mission, flew into Seoul Sunday for a week-long visit at the invitation of Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-hwi. While in Korea, St. John will discuss with several top government officials and primate business leaders the promotion of trade cooperation between small- and medium-sized business firms in Korea and the Caribbean country. The Barbados deputy premier is also scheduled to pay courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan and his Korean counterpart Kim Chun-song as well as to tour several industrial complexes for small- and medium-sized businesses around the country. [Text] [SK130503 Seoul YONHAP in English 0045 GMT 13 Jun 83 SK]

OUTGOING SUDANESE ENVOY--Seoul, June 17--Outgoing Sudanese Ambassador to Korea Mohamed al Amin Abdalla was awarded Friday the order of diplomatic service merit, the Heungin Medal, by President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae. Also on hand at the ceremony were Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Government Administration Minister Pak Chang-kung. [Text] [SK200220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0643 GMT 19 Jun 83 SK]

TURKISH COMMANDER--Seoul, June 16--Gen Nurettin Ersin, commander of the Turkish land forces met Wednesday with Korean Army Chief of Staff Gen Hwang Yong-si and discussed ways of promoting cooperative relations between the two countries in military and other fields. General Ersin flew into Seoul Wednesday for a four-day visit at Hwang's invitation. While in Korea, the Turkish will meet with Defense Minister Yun Song-min, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Gen Yi Ki-paek and other senior military officers as well as observe industrial and military facilities. [Text] [SK200220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0024 GMT 16 Jun 83 SK]

PAN AM--Seoul, June 18--Pan American World Airways of the United States Friday inaugurated a Seoul-New York flight service. A DC-10 Panam aircraft landed at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport at 8:30 pm via Tokyo with 243 passengers on board. Panam, the 12th foreign airline company to inaugurate a flight service in Korea, operates the Seoul-New York route every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. [Text] [SK200220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 18 Jun 83 SK]

CSO: 4100/170

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

FILIPINOS TO DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE CLARK 12 JUN

OW111325 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Manila, June 11 (AFP)--Critics of the United States' military presence in the Philippines today said they would defy any official ban on a planned 5,000-strong demonstration tomorrow outside the U.S. Clark Air Base some 80 km (50 miles) from here.

Former congressman Rogaciano Mercado of the Dambana anti-bases group told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that his group's rally, coinciding with the 85th anniversary of Filipino independence from Spain, would center on the country's "fake independence" from the United States.

The protest would be held in a market square in Angeles City near the entrance to Clark, Mr Mercado said. He added that his group had planned to gather just outside the entrance but was denied a permit by city officials.

The United States, under the Treaty of Paris signed in 1898, took over the Philippine Archipelago after winning the Spanish-American War, ending 300 years of Spanish colonial rule. The islands were granted independence from the United States in 1946.

Students, professionals, churchmen, peasants, workers and human rights activists will jointly denounce the military bases, U.S. support to President Ferdinand Marcos' government and its human rights violations in tomorrow's demonstration, Mr Mercado said.

Aside from Clark, headquarters of the U.S. 13th Air Force, the United States maintains Subic Naval Base, home port of the U.S. 7th Fleet. The two are among the largest U.S. foreign military bases.

The United States and the Philippines signed here on June 1 a new military bases agreement providing for 900 million dollars in U.S. military and economic aid to the Philippine Government from 1984-89 for the use of Clark and Subic.

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